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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXI. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892. NO. 1,557.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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Corner of Bryant and School Streets. (Court House Block).

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Supervisor, Second District..... William Stewart.
Supervisor, Third District..... Watkin Morgan.
Supervisor, Fourth District..... N. B. Hunewill.
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MISCELLANEOUS

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SEWING MACHINES.



THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

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LEGAL.

Taxes. 1891. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One-half (½) of said Tax, is now due and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given that the Tax on the whole of the Personal Property, and one half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 30th day of November, 1891, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto, is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1892,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

ELEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1892,

and will be sold on the

FIFTH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

N. B.—Taxes are payable in United States lawful money. Checks will be first cashed before the amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January 11th, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax-Collector
ja16-tjed of Mono County, California.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Have you written me yet? If you haven't, wisdom and intelligent ambition suggest write to-day. I can make you a very special, personal proposition. I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own locality, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation at employment, at which you can earn that amount. I charge nothing for instruction, and receive nothing unless successful, as above. Nothing difficult to learn, or that requires much time. I desire but one person from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number who are now making over Three Thousand Dollars a Year, each. All is new, solid, sure. Full particulars free. After you know all, if you conclude to go no further, why, no harm is done. Address, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

Quick-Witted.

An actor now famous made his first appearance on the stage in a provincial city where theater goers were accustomed to make their disapproval felt when an entertainer did not succeed in pleasing them. He was young and nervous, and failed dismally in the part he was endeavoring to present, and soon found himself the target for an assortment of objectionable bric-a-brac. When the uproar was at its highest, one of his disgusted auditors flung a cabbage head at him. As it fell on the stage the actor picked it up and stepped forward to the footlights. He raised his hand to command silence, and when his tormentors paused to hear what he had to say, exclaimed, pointing to the cabbage head:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I expected to please you with my acting, but I confess I did not expect that anyone in the audience would lose his head over it."

He was allowed to proceed without further molestation.—P. McArthur, in Harper's Magazine.

—Mr. Emerson (of Boston)—"How rapidly Clytemnestra grows!" Mrs. Emerson—"Yes; the dear child will be four years old next week—quite old enough to put into eye-glasses. Will you select them for her or shall I?"

German Women.

That the women of Germany are undoubtedly inferior to the men is one of the most striking proofs of the backward state of civilization in Germany. It seems strange, too, since the German girl usually receives an admirable education, together with a thorough training in cookery and needlework. Yet after her marriage she accepts her position as the "Hausfrau" and "Hausmutter," with few ideas or aspirations beyond her kitchen and nursery, and no topics of conversation except the iniquity of her servants and the extravagance of her neighbors. Her husband, on the other hand, is, as a rule, original and intelligent, and would be an agreeable conversationalist if he were not too argumentative and self-opinionated.

TOO MUCH ABSENCE OF MIND.

It Causes Much Loss of Portable Property, Especially Umbrellas.

The other morning a gentleman sat in an elevated car reading his newspaper as he went down to business. A pretty brown-eyed stenographer sat next to him. The car was as crowded as usual. The young lady had a handsome umbrella which supported its own dignity against the seat. For a little while—then the gentleman with the paper blindly reached over and placed the umbrella between his knees. The brown-eyed stenographer regarded this movement with astonishment, not to say dismay. Several others were very much amused, says the New York Herald.

The impulse of the brown-eyed to fall upon the newspaper reader at once and wrest her property from his felonious grasp gave way to the prevailing sense of the ludicrous. She noted that he was reading an editorial on the speakership. It was absent mindedness. But she had lost her last umbrella from the absent mindedness of the man who had taken it from the hall rack. There is altogether too much method in this absent minded business, she thought. It is especially overworked with regard to umbrellas. It always operates in favor of good umbrellas, too, and here was a new silk. When this man had finished the article on the speakership he threw his left leg over his right knee and carefully imprisoned her umbrella. At the same time he discovered her attention. She regarded him fixedly with her brown eyes and said:

"I beg pardon, sir; you have my umbrella."

The man started as if struck with a club. And it was rather a broad hint. He looked, he saw, he blushed, he stammered, he handed it over to its fair owner. He was so overcome with the sense of his ridiculous position that he got out at the next station. The pretty brown-eyed stenographer smiled all the way to Cortland street, but she never again relaxed hold on her umbrella.

SECOND-HAND FALSE TEETH.

They Are As Good As New and Already Broken In.

On a sidewalk stand in Vesey street, just below Church, a shrewd little Irishman keeps a queer stock of second-hand and damaged articles, says a writer in the New York Telegram. It is about the most heterogeneous collection imaginable. The greatest thing on the stand when I passed was a job lot of second-hand artificial teeth.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed an old woman who happened to glance at the heap. "I wonder if he thinks any person would ever buy these teeth after being worn by other people?"

I was also anxious to find out why the teeth were lying there and asked the owner of the stand.

"Those teeth are for sale, my dear sir," answered the man; "would you like to look at a set?"

When informed that I did not want to purchase, but was curious to know if any person ever bought second-hand artificial teeth, the proprietor smiled.

"Yes; at times I sell a great many of these teeth. Where I mostly get them is at pawnbrokers' sales. I buy them for ten, twenty or thirty cents and sell them sometimes for three dollars. I have had old men and old women—poor people, of course—walk up to my stand, pick out a set, examine them, try them and immediately purchase, saying that they were fitted better than a dentist could suit them.

"An old man purchased an upper set from me last winter and he was so well pleased with them that he brought his wife here last week to get a set. I had none at the time and he promised to call this week. A person might as well save a few dollars in buying teeth as in any other way. Take them home, wash them and they are just as good as new; in fact, better, for they have been 'broken in.'"

He Holds the Keys.

A curious ceremony of the Orthodox Russian church is noted in connection with the funeral of the late Grand Duchess Paul of Russia. Before the closing of the coffin the metropolitan placed in the right hand of the corpse a document which read as follows: "We, by the grace of God prelate of the holy Russian church, write this to our master and friend, St. Peter, the gatekeeper of the Lord Almighty. We announce to you that the servant of the Lord, her imperial highness, the Grand Duchess Paul, has finished her life on earth and we order you to admit her into the Kingdom of Heaven without delay, for we absolved all her sins and granted her salvation. You will obey our order on sight of this document, which we put into her hand."

A Mixed-Up Family.

For the last ten years two families, one named Wright and the other Johnson, have lived near each other in Blount county, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Wright had five daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had five sons. The families were neighborly and intimate. Two years ago the two eldest Johnson boys married two of the Wright girls. Shortly afterward Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Wright died, postponing temporarily the marriage of another Johnson boy to another daughter of the Wrights'. A short time ago Mr. Johnson was married to Mrs. Wright and one of the two remaining boys married the youngest Wright girl. A few weeks ago the remaining Johnson boy was married to the last Wright girl.

TENEMENT LIFE.

It Is Conducive to Wickedness in the Low Quarters of New York.

Almost all New York tenement-house surroundings provoke to drunkenness. They combine and embody all the evils of crowding—heat, stench and utter ugliness. In them privacy, decency, purity, have a hard struggle for their very existence. But, of course, all tenement houses are not alike. Roughly speaking, there are about ten thousand in New York, and of these about five hundred are very bad, and should be and shall be pulled down, says Harper's Weekly. One of the troubles with tenement-house property is, it is good property for the landlord. It yields immense returns.

Some readers may be startled to know that even in poor streets east of the Bowery floor space is worth double what it is in such apartments as the Dalhousie overlooking the park, and if, instead of measuring the floors, you took the cubic contents of the rooms in these quarters, and in such splendid flats as this to which I have referred, a cubic foot of space is worth in these hovels nearly three times what it is in those overlooking the park. How can the poor head of a family, an unskilled laborer, or, for that matter, even the poorly paid skilled laborer, whose wages do not average the year round more than from eight to twelve dollars a week, how can he afford to pay for space enough in which to bring up his children in necessary decency?

Do you want to illustrate to yourself the importance of environment? Come with me to one of the hospitals, and let us interview the nurses there, and ask them in what state the children are when they come to the free wards, and they will tell you that from baby lips flow ribald blasphemy and obscene words of which it is impossible for them—the children—to have the faintest understanding. They will also tell you that after two or three months in the bright ward, ministered to by kindness, there seems to fall from these childish natures, all too soon marked by filth and sin, the false shell of themselves, as it were, which was born of the inhuman home in which they were cradled, and in mind as well as body they go forth pure and whole. But, oh! to think of sending them back to breathe that fetid atmosphere again! One thing seems certain, if the children of the city are to be saved from vice, their environment must be improved.

HOW CHEESE IS MADE.

Facts Which Are Not as Widely Known as They Should Be.

The first stage in the making of cheese is that by which the curd is separated from the whey, says Harper's Young People. This is done by heating the milk to a given temperature, varying according to the season, and afterward adding a certain proportion of rennet. When the cheese is to be colored the dyeing matter is put in before the rennet. In less than half an hour after the heat has been applied the coagulation has so far progressed that the curd, from which the whey has been drawn, is ready to be cut.

Almost the only instrument used in the making of cheese is the curdle-knife, a curious-looking arrangement something like a double comb with long teeth. The immature cheese is both cut and stirred with this, the curd being separated into small bits, none of them being larger than an ordinary walnut. The stirring and heating must go on until the curd has reached a proper stage of what is called "digestion." It is then torn into narrow strips like ribbons, for the curd by this time is as firm in fiber as the breast of a roasted chicken and indeed looks like it. These strips are then fed into the salting mill, where they are thoroughly mixed with salt and made ready for the cheese press. Enormous pressure is applied in this cheese press in order that all the whey that by any possibility remains may be squeezed out.

From the press the cheese is taken to drying room, a large, airy chamber, where it is left for days, months, or even years, according to the quality desired. It is frequently turned and much care is expended on it. All cheese must go through the same stages, the different varieties being made by certain combinations of cream, fresh and skimmed milk.

Indian Artists.

All our North American Indians paint, and the patterns vary with the individual, with the family and with the occasion. From notes made upon Sacs and Foxes painted for the dance we will give but one or two cases. One man's face was painted black, except around the eyes and mouth, which were scarlet. Upon his forehead was a neat checkered pattern of yellow on the black background. Another face was divided by a vertical line in two parts, one of which was bright yellow, the other an equally bright green.

His Heart Was True.

Twenty-eight years ago a young Irish girl of Downpatrick refused to marry and accompany her fiance to New Zealand, for the reason that she could not leave her mother. The old woman entered the almshouse, where her daughter cared for her until she died a short time ago. The former lover, who had become rich in New Zealand, heard of it and sent a ticket to his sweetheart, who is now, at the age of fifty, on her way to New Zealand, and the first time beyond the limits of her native town.

VOICE AND SOUND.

Pure and Sweet Tones Travel Farther Than Louder Ones.

It is a curious fact that musical sounds fly farther and are heard at a greater distance than those which are more loud and noisy. If we go on the outside of a town during a fair, at the distance of a mile, we hear the musical instruments, but the din of the multitude, which is so overpowering in the place, can scarcely be heard, the noise dying on the spot. To those who are conversant with the power of musical instruments, the following observation will be understood: The violins made at Cremona about the year 1600 are superior in tone to any of a later date, age seeming to dispossess them of their noisy qualities, and leaving nothing but the pure tone. If a modern violin is played by the side of one of those instruments, it will appear much the louder of the two; but on receding a hundred paces, when compared with the Cremona, it will scarcely be heard.

The voice of a man is endowed with purity of tone, in a higher degree than any of the vocal animals, by which, in a state of nature, it enables him to communicate with his fellows at a distance very remote. Providence has bestowed upon children a power of voice, in proportion to their size, ten times greater than the adult. In a state of nature, this serves them as a defense and protection; for it is well known that children have sometimes, by their cries, alarmed and kept off the attacks of the most furious animals.—N. Y. Ledger.

British Pride Touched.

When three regiments of the English army took possession of Castine, Me., in the last year of the war of 1812, a large detachment was sent up the river to seize the neighboring towns. As the red coats were leisurely marching through the country, they saw an old, bent, white-haired man, sitting at the door of a small, plain house.

The young officer at the head of the troops deigned to lay aside military dignity for a moment, and condescendingly hailed him:

"Old Daddy, did you ever see so many men before?"

"Yes," was the prompt answer.

"And where, then?"

"With Wolfe, under the walls of Quebec."

The officer stopped. Good-natured condescension to the old Yankee countryman was changed to respect for the colonial soldier. 1776 and 1812 were forgotten. He ordered the command to halt, and with the other officers shook hands with the humble old man, proud to do honor to one who, under the British flag, had followed a young, brave general to his last victory.—Youth's Companion.

Equals.

Every incident should be welcomed which, in a country where offended "honor" must be satisfied by questionable means, tends to make the practice of dueling absurd. Many a sensible man has escaped the lifelong remorse attendant on "bringing down his man" by the simple method of throwing cold water on the person's injured sensibilities in the beginning.

One day, a distinguished notary, while breakfasting with a friend at a cafe in Paris, indulged in some stinging comments on the public acts of Marshal Marmont. Suddenly, another gentleman, dining at a neighboring table, rose and approached them, his mustache bristling with anger.

"Sir," cried he, tragically, "you shall give me satisfaction!"

"Are you Marshal Marmont?" quietly asked the notary.

"I have not that honor," was the reply, "but I am his chief aide-de-camp."

"Give me your card, then, sir," said the notary. "I will send you my head clerk."—Youth's Companion.

Misunderstood.

He was a well-known divine and he had come to the Tombs in search of material for a sermon upon the hardened and unrepentant criminal. A number of very fine specimens in this line had just returned from receiving their sentences at special sessions and the minister talked briefly with each of them. The last of the lot was a bright particular star. His specialty was sneak-thieving and after having attained distinction in London as a genius among his class he determined to come over and experiment on a few American domiciles. His first effort was successful, but three days afterward the wily detectives gathered him in.

The expression which he wore was one of such intense grief that the minister was touched.

"My friend," he remarked, "you must have been through a sad experience?"

The burglar heaved a heavy sigh.

"No," he murmured, in retrospective tones, "it was only a boardin' 'ouse."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Renewing Youth.

A Central American newspaper tells of a man living in Sau Paulo, Brazil, who is considerably over a hundred years old and who is growing young again. He has recently grown a new set of teeth, and his hair, which had turned gray, is now almost black again. He is in active business as a horse trader, and occasionally he rides over ten leagues in a day. He has been married three times, is now a widower, and is quite wealthy. The paper casually remarks in the course of its story that the old man suffered greatly at one time with a tumor, "but this was cured by being gored by an ox."

CALCULATED TO CHEER.

"I LOOKS like a tramp, ma'am," he said, "but I ain't. I'm a sailor, ma'am. I was wrecked and washed ashore." "You ain't been washed since, I'll wager," said the unsympathetic woman.—Epoch.

PERFECTLY FAIR.—Miss Van Wrinkle—"What! six hundred dollars for that antique? Why, that's just twice as much as you asked for it a month ago." Salesman—"But, madam, it's just twice as old as it was then."—N. Y. Sun.

"I HAVE saved you from drowning," said the gallant rescuer. "As a reward I ask your hand." "Oh! give me time to think, George." "How long, how long?" "At least till I get dry."—Philadelphia Times.

"SO THEY sent your poem back?" "Yes, but the editor gave me a very favorable criticism." "What did he say?" "He said he was glad to see that I had at last learned to write only on one side of the paper."—Washington Star.

"SALLY, what would your father like to have me give him for a Christmas present?" "Well, James, he was saying this morning at the breakfast table that his gas bill receipted for the last quarter would please him more than anything else in the world, except our marriage."—Boston Gazette.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

SOFA pillows are embroidered in gold.

TINY silver chairs have plush seats, and are used for pincushions.

SLEEVE buttons representing golden ears of corn are popular.

PALE yellow is one of the prettiest shades for evening dresses.

BODICES are still much trimmed, only a few perfectly plain ones being seen.

A SLIGHT drapery is usual on most skirts, just giving ease across the top of the front.

BOWS OF ribbon, braid, lace, chiffon and large buttons are used as waist trimmings.

FASHION now equally favors two styles, the quite tight and the half-fitting jacket.

CRAPE-FINISHED china silk, in designs of stripes of a single color, or in contrast, is an inexpensive fabric for charming house dresses, tea-gowns and evening dresses.

TAILOR-MADE gowns should be made and pressed very nicely, in order to prove satisfactory, while the plain fitting basques are not so much worn as those with open fronts, that hang straight over a blouse-like vest.

THE MAKERS OF BOOKS.

RUDYARD KIPLING is engaged to be married to the sister of Wolcott Balestier, the young American novelist, who died at Dresden recently.

ESOP, whose fables have been read for more than 2,000 years, was born 620 years before Christ. He was a slave in the island of Samos, Greece.

ALPHONSO DAUDET is quite feeble and has nearly lost his eyesight. His devoted wife is working at his dictation at a novel called "La Doulon."

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH will turn aside from fiction this year to write "A Child's Life of Our Saviour," a work which, as the author says, "has lain near my heart for many years."

GEN. LEW WALLACE has received more than $100,000 in royalties for the sale of "Ben Hur." Fully 470,000 copies of the famous novel have been disposed of at $1.50 each, of which the author's royalty is 15 per cent.

DOINGS AT A DISTANCE.

DENMARK as well as Germany has established a system of pensions for superannuated workmen.

THE sultan has prohibited Turkish women from wearing French costumes in the streets of Constantinople.

MADAGASCAR people work twenty-five days in a year and make enough then to support them in idleness the rest of the time.

READING, Eng., is known as Biscuitopolis, because of the location there of George Palmer's big biscuit factory in which five thousand persons are employed.

HORSE flesh seems to be at a discount in New Zealand. Recently at Waipawa, Hawke's Bay, a bunch of twenty-nine horses, mostly young and unbroken, only realized two hundred dollars, some of the animals being knocked down at about two dollars each.

—Here is an anecdote related by an Irish comedian of an experience he once had in the Isle of Wight. The place was Ventnor, and the prospects of a good "house" were dark. It occurred to the Hibernian artist to inquire if there was an Irish quarter in the town; so he said to his host, a hotel keeper: "Have you many Irish here?" "No," was the ingenuous reply, "we are remarkably free from them!"

A Difficult Job.

A cocoanut tree that weighs six tons is to be transferred from Honolulu to the public park in San Francisco. In a trench around the tree, which stood in a grove near Honolulu, a massive box was built to inclose the roots. Above the box was a frame that had jack-screws for lifting the entire mass. After the tree had been raised it was canted and its long leaves were gathered together and tied. The nuts were wrapped in soft sacking. By hydraulic power the mass was raised on a truck that carried it to the beach for shipment.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 30 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. G. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER—Merchants' Exchange.
O. M. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

(New York Press).

TARIFF PICTURES.

Free trade mendacity dubs the McKinley law a "Chinese wall to keep out trade."—Here are the facts: During the six months ending December 31, 1891, the amount of goods coming into the United States that paid duty was $175,611,718 00. The amount that came in free of all duty was $111,850,529 00.

"What the woolen manufacture of the United States now needs, before all else, is a period of entire rest from tariff agitation aiming at radical departure from the conditions upon which the industry is now organized, and to which it has been fully adjusted." So says the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers in their protest against the free-wool bill. These manufacturers have sense enough to know that they can not have protection for themselves alone and none for other people. They understand that American industries must stand together and make a common defense against the assaults of the free trade Democracy.

History is repeating itself in Congress with wonderful exactness. Secession took its rise 60 years ago in mutterings and complaints that the South was unjustly taxed to pay pensions to the veterans of the Revolution and of 1812. The same thing is being heard again. Patterson of Tennessee, Bankhead of Alabama, and Kyle of Mississippi are Southern representatives who have made themselves conspicuous at the present session of Congress by loud and angry denunciations of pensions to Union veterans.

A movement is on foot among the tavern and hotel keepers of the Tyrol to make the Tyrolese section one of the most entertaining at the World's Fair. It is proposed to place a gigantic range of Alpine scenery as a background to the Tyrolean manufactures, showing the Gross Glockner and Ortor peaks and the glaciers. Between will be placed Swiss cottages, in front of which concerts will be given by Tyrolean singers.

The Rome correspondent of the London Times says a great German authority has assured him that the new Italian rifle is the best yet introduced, being superior to the Lebel, Mauser and Mannlicher weapons, and that the Italian army authorities, conscious of this fact, are determined to go on manufacturing the rifle, whatever sacrifice may be entailed, even the abandonment of the African colony.

Somebody says:

"If a woman will eat oatmeal once a day regularly and two or three oranges daily, provided she does not indulge in excesses that are unhealthy, she can rely upon having a beautiful complexion which no preparation can ever produce."

But suppose she cannot get the two or three oranges every day? They are not as plenty as oatmeal.

Intelligent capital favors protection because protection maintains a high standard of wages, and so gives more employment and profit to capital. The workingman who earns and spends two dollars a day is much more valuable to capital than the laborer who starves upon fifty cents a day.

"Picadilly" sends an excellent account of Mrs. Mackay in her London home to the Argonaut of May 2d. It gives an authentic statement of her position in English society, and describes minutely her beautiful London residence, Carleton House.

Senator Dawes introduced a bill appropriating $1,971,295 to purchase from the New York and other Indian tribes lands in Kansas ceded to them by a treaty concluded at Buffalo Creek, N. Y., in 1838.

Secretary Tracy has issued an order that none but American citizens shall be employed in the Navy Department. This will make those who are not citizens rustle to get out their naturalization papers.

It is worthy of note that the old wornout Iroquois has at last arrived safely at San Francisco from Honolulu. It is not likely she will go to sea again.

For the first time in seventeen years an Austrian man-of-war has entered the harbor of San Francisco. The corvette Fasana is the distinguished visitor.

The Inyo Independent says it is reported that J. W. Clark has sent in his resignation as Receiver of the Land office at Independence.

The Sacramento Superior Court has a case before it, as to whether a Sheriff as Receiver in an insolvent case is entitled to keep the fees, or pay them to the county.

C. F. Gardner, of Sacramento, has assumed the duties of Receiver of Public Moneys for the Sacramento Land District.

Edward S. Jaffrey, head of the great dry goods house of Jaffrey & Co. of New York, is dead.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

The San Francisco papers have another road started across Nevada for the city by the Golden Gate, the promoters being some thirty wealthy men of the coast. Even if the road should be built, as the intention is stated, Inyo has nothing to hope from the fact. Those surveys are said to have been made, but all run through the Beckwith pass, north of Reno. There are other obstacles than distance to be considered, of course, but a noticeable feature of most of the new transcontinental road talk locates the lines on the most roundabout of the feasible routes. The passes in Mono are in direct airlines from the Utah cities to San Francisco. Until a road shall be built not further to the northward than the Sonora pass, Nevada will not be satisfied.—The vast resources of the southern part of Nevada will be untouched by a road so closely following the C. P. as to go north of Reno. While those resources may or may not be important enough to justify a road for themselves they are of value enough to make a big addition to the volume of business of any line making it a point to develop them. Inyo will be a drop or two in the bucket herself, some of these days—Inyo Register.

The Register is right in saying the route selected through the Beckwerth Pass is a roundabout one. No "air line" can be built from Salt Lake to San Francisco only by way of the Sonora or Mono Passes in Mono county. Either of these Passes will make a difference of 200 miles between the points mentioned above. It is ridiculous to assert that Beckwerth Pass route will be 90 miles shorter than the Central Pacific. The road would have to cross the Central at Wadsworth, and run northwest to that Pass, and after crossing the mountains would have to follow a horse shoe route to reach the Bay. The Central Pacific will have no great competitor in that route, as people will not travel a long way around when they can take a shorter cut.

Los Angeles society has a little sensation in the matter of the marriage of a man named Pritchard to an estimable young lady in that county, it being his ninth marriage, he having lived with some of his former wives only a few months, when he or they would get a divorce. The last venture shews how foolish women are, to marry men of whom they know nothing, or comparatively nothing. The young lady he has just married knows nothing of his history, and in a short time it is likely they will tire of each other and a divorce will follow. Pritchard has been in jail in San Francisco for some misdeed, and at one time he was engaged to two young ladies in one of the Southern States, and on his way to see one he stopped over to visit the other, who started inquiries and found he was a bad one, and gave him the bounce.

It is stated in Swansea that owing to the depression in the British tin plate trade resulting from the McKinley tariff law the proprietors of a number of tin plate factories intend to erect works in America.

In the face of all such items from foreign lands, showing the good the McKinley Tariff is doing for the United States the unpatriotic Democracy continue their fight against this great industrial measure, and doing their utmost to repeal it, but, thanks to the wisdom of the masses of the American people, they can never succeed. The recent election in the manufacturing State of Rhode Island shows the drift of public opinion on the tariff question, and the party which opposes a measure of such vital importance to the workingmen of the country will go to the wall.

Bad Practice.

A newspaper man was recently stopped by footpads in Santa Rosa and robbed of a few dollars in silver and a gold watch and chain. It should not have been published that he was a "newspaper" man, as now the whole fraternity will be spotted and at times "held up", just because a Santa Rosan nabob "newspaper" man was caught with a few dollars and a gold watch and chain," and if we don't happen to have any money in our pockets and a gold watch and chain, we may get an unmerciful licking for being so poor. No, it is all wrong; but we suppose that Santa Rosan wanted some one to believe he had had some money, and a gold watch and chain, too.

The San Francisco papers are laying the fault of the recent disastrous earthquake at Vacaville and Winters to the constructors of the buildings damaged. We venture the assertion that they were built as substantially as many are in San Francisco. We do not believe any of the tall buildings in San Francisco would have stood up under the corkscrew motion of the earth experienced at Vacaville. We would rather take our chances for a long life by setting type in a one-story wooden shanty in the mountains than in the top story of the Chronicle building, or the contemplated skyscraper of the Examiner.

To Be Congratulated.

It is said that Orlando E. Jones, formerly of the Bodie Miner, is about to start a Democratic paper at Carson, Nev. We congratulate the Republicans of that section, if such is a fact, as if there is anything that will make a Democrat disgusted with his party and vote the Republican ticket, the reading of a Democratic paper edited by Orlando E. Jones will do it.

One would suppose there was enough civilization in New York to compel the Legislature to repeal the infamous law allowing imprisonment for debt.

Robert Lee Horrell, the murderer of Watchman Howard, at Rio Vista in January last, has been arrested at Los Angeles.

SHORT TARIFF SERMON.

New York Economist

Diversified Industries.

One of the objects and results of a Protective Tariff is to diversify the industries of a country, both agricultural and manufacturing.

We are all more or less dependent on each other for what we consume, and Protection enables us to produce nearly all our wants at home instead of buying them abroad.

If our farmers were to grow nothing but wheat and manufacturers were to make nothing but steel rails, they would have no home market of any value for either; but by protecting everything that can be grown or manufactured, we make the best use of all the natural resources of our country, we lessen the cost of transportation, we bring prices down to a reasonable level, and at the same time good wages and profits are insured to all.

For instance, by putting an adequate duty on tin plate we not only establish that industry, but aid a score of allied, industries way back to the mining of the ore and coal.

Protection brings the farm and factory together, each helping the other. Every new industry created, every new product successfully grown, gives employment to otherwise idle hands and more purchasing power to consumers of both.

The McKinley law has already started scores of new industries and each has helped those already established.

To repeal the present law or any part of it would shut up the mills, decrease wages and sadly cripple, if not ruin, our splendid home market.

Innumerable and diversified industries give employment to all classes of labor, the skilled and the unskilled, keeps up wages, retains millions of dollars at home which would otherwise go abroad, makes the nation and its inhabitants prosperous. Can we afford to relinquish a policy that creates and maintains such results?

Newcastle in Placer county has shipped the first cherries of the season to Chicago.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., March 19, 1892.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Composition,
United States History,
Orthography,
Defining,
Penmanship,
Reading,
Methods of Teaching,
School Law,
Industrial Drawing,
Physiology,
Entomology,
Civil Government,
Elementary Bookkeeping,
Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy,
Algebra.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
Superintendent of Schools.

mh26-td

BRIDGEPORT STABLE.

Livery and Sale Stable.

MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS,

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ HORSES fed HAY and GRAIN at ONE DOLLAR per day, per head.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

OTTO R. LARSEN,
Manager.

ap16-tf

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Board of Education, in the County Court House, in the town of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, up to the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on

FRIDAY, JUNE 17th, 1892,

for furnishing said county Text and Supplementary Text Books as follows: Books upon the subjects of Geometry, Botany, Drawing, and Writing. Supplementary Books upon the subjects of Reading and History.

A deposit of coin or a certified check, payable to the Treasurer of Mono County, for the sum of Twenty-five Dollars ($25), will be required as a guarantee that the successful bidder will within ten days after the award of the contract, enter into a contract, and furnish a Bond, to be approved by the Superior Judge of Mono county, in the sum of $1,000.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Dated Bridgeport, April 12th, 1892.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
ap16-60d Superintendent of Schools.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. ☞ GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. ☜

To Whom It May Concern.

I HEREBY NOTIFY YOU THAT I, THE UNdersigned, have relocated that certain Mining Claim known as the "Star Mine," situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, Cal., said mine being subject to relocation by failure to do the assessment work for the year ending 1891.

E. MORAN.

Sweetwater, Nev., March 26, 1892. ap2-1m

A Thirsty Jury.

The Justice of the Peace at Sodaville runs a saloon and holds court in his place of business. Recently an assault and battery case was on trial, and when the case was given to the jury they were left by themselves in the saloon. They were out, or rather in, six hours, five minutes of which were consumed in coming to a verdict, the balance of the time being spent in playing cards and sampling the different brands of liquors and cigars. The verdict was in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff had to pay the costs, which amounted to $40—$1 for the Court and $39 for the liquid refreshments the jury had helped themselves to.—Carson Appeal.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares To Eastern and European Cities,

VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes —OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East,

AND AT

NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS

With the several Steamer Lines to

ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars —AND— TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

attached to Overland Express Trains.

☞ Tickets sold, Sleeping Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R SAN FRANCISCO.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

WILLIAM FISCH.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE TO CO-OWNERS.

TO BENJAMIN HEALEY, THE ESTATE OF NATHAN ATKINSON, PHEBE A. ATKINSON, ORESSA E. HEWSON, SARAH A. CARL, WIFE OF JOSEPH CARL; NATHAN ATKINSON HEWSON, THE ESTATE OF HENRY WILLIAMS, MARY WILLIAMS, AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You and each of you are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended One Hundred Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Mining Claim, known as the "STAR MINE," being situated and lying in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, and more fully described in the Location Notice recorded in Liber C, Folio 128, Mining Locations, Records of Mono County, California, in order to hold said premises, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required for holding the same for the year ending December 31st, 1891; as will appear by a Certificate of Proof of Labor, filed January 4th 1892, in the office of the Recorder of said County. And if, within ninety days after this notice by publication, you or either of you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, your, and each of your several interests in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

Dated San Francisco, Cal., February 27th, 1892.

MARTIN JONES.

First publication, March 5, 1892. ma5 9td

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street.

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attendance, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(66 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my28-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 5-tf

PALACE SALOON.

(Brick Building)

MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:

And will be conducted first-class.

ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON.

GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BEST JOB PRINTING AT THIS OFFICE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Court House. jan9

CHARLES L. HAYNE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty.

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.

BENNETT & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. jan23-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. jan16

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale, Soda Water

Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

510 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

EVERYBODY

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CHRONICLE-UNION—$3 PER YEAR.

THE LEADING PAPER

OF

MONO COUNTY.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

A GREAT FAMILY JOURNAL.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 30, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Mrs. Sam. Fales and daughter, Mrs. Minnie Hampton, were down from the Hot Springs on Saturday afternoon.

Judge N. D. Arnot is holding Court again at Placerville for Judge Bennett.

Dr. C. Sinclair and wife arrived home from Bishop on Monday, after a rough trip from that town, having trouble with a horse that kicked and damaged his buggy, compelling him to drive most of the way with one horse, leading the refactory one.

T. B. Rickey and son Charles came up from Antelope on Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Owens and Mrs. S. Frost, of Antelope Valley, have been visiting Bridgeport friends this week. They return home to-day.

Al. Myers and Jos. Beck, of Bodie, were here this week.

Justice Averill, of the Elbow, is in town.

J. M. Miller, of Mono Lake, was here this week.

James McCaghren, was here this week.

THE SICK.—Dr. Surryhne, of Bodie, who has been busy looking after the Bridgeport sick in the absence of Dr. Sinclair, is bringing his patients out all right. Mrs. J. Schell, who was very low for several days with pneumonia, as well as her little son, is steadily improving, and her son is quite smart. Little Frank Huntoon, who was supposed to be dying when we went to press on Saturday last, is picking up and able to eat quite a substantial meal. Mrs. Schuman is better, and Mrs. R. M. Folger is slowly but steadily improving. Dr. Sinclair has been all the week at Sweetwater attending Mrs. Henry Williams, who has been very low.

ROUGH ON BODIE.—One of Bodie's sick little boys was recently asked by his grandmother to take his medicine. He refused, point blank, to take it. She insisted, and told him, to scare him into taking it, that if he did not he might die. Death seemingly had no terrors for him, for he promptly and very emphatically replied: "I'd just as lief die as to stay in old Bodie."—She talked with him, and he again gave Bodie a "black eye" by declaring that he "would rather go to Heaven than live any longer in old Bodie." However, he took the medicine, as he thought the day might come when he could be a happy resident of Bridgeport.

HEAVY GALES.—The heaviest gales of the season, and the heaviest experienced here in many years, swept though our valley on Sunday and Monday last, that of Sunday being terrific, but fortunately no damage was done in this vicinity. With the single exception of Wednesday, which was quite a respectable Spring day, we have had high winds all the week. Yesterday it blew a gale all day. These winds have been the cause of much of the sickness that has been prevalent here of late, and our people are praying for the advent of our old-time Spring weather.

THE CEMETERY.—Have our people forgotten that there is some money, on hand somewhere, which was raised for the express purpose of fencing in the Cemetery lot.—Is it not time that the matter should be taken in hand, and something done toward accomplishing the projected work. Those having relatives at rest there ought to move in the matter.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. T. Lloyd Bradley will hold service at the School House to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

TO LOOK.—Some mining operators are expected here soon to look at the Dunderburg mine, which is destined to be a very valuable property.

FRESH GOODS.—Our merchants are getting in their Spring supplies, now the roads between here and Carson are in good condition.

THE ROADS.—Roadmaster Logan is looking after Bridgeport roads and will have them in good condition in due time. The past Winter was very kind to our roads.

Our farmers are cleaning their ditches, preparatory to turning the water on to their meadows for the Summer work.

THE MODERN PRISCILLA.—The April number of this magazine contains much information for ladies who love fancy work.—Published by Priscilla Pub. Co., Lynn, Mass., at 50 cents a year.

Safety in the Midst of Danger.

This would seem a contradiction—is so, in fact, to the eye. But experience has proved its possibility. Take the case of the individual who dwells in a malarious region. A robust constitution is no certain defence against the dreaded chills. What is? Recorded testimony, covering a period little short of half a century, proves that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely this. This continent does not limit the field where the medicine has proved its efficacy. In South America, the Isthmus of Panama, Mexico, everywhere in fact where miasma-born disease takes on its most obstinate and formidable types, the Bitters is a recognised specific in illimitable demand, and prescribed by physicians of repute. Potent, too, it is in disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and against that destroyer, la grippe. It improves appetite and sleep neutralizes rheumatism and kidney complaints.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Virden, J.

In the matter of the estate of Paulus Matley deceased, leave granted to administrator, to file an amended annual account. Also ordered that he make and present to the Court his return and account and petition for confirmation of sales of personal property sold under the previous order of the Court.

Estate of Clark Eggleston deceased. Petition of Olive A. Eggleston, George C. Eggleston, and Edgar H. Eggleston, filed; praying that all persons claiming an interest or ownership in said estate be required to appear and make proof before the Court of their rights of heirship and ownership in said estate and for an order of distribution of said estate. Ordered by the Court that notice be given to all known claimants to appear and present their claims to said Court on or before the 27th day of June, 1892, for adjudication by the Court. Notice to all claimants of said estate issued by the Clerk accordingly.

J. B. McCoy vs Theresa Sammon. Administratrix of the estate of Louis Sammon deceased, the Court now decides the motion for fixing the day of trial, sets said cause for trial at 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, June 15th, 1892, and the Clerk is directed to notify the Attorneys of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants who were not present at this date.

BENTON SCHOOL REPORT.

Mrs. M. Meeker, Teacher.

Report of Benton School, for April.

ROLL OF HONOR.

George Forrey, John Forrey, James Forrey, Eddie McCaffrey, Lily King, James Watterson, Grace Forrey,

The school closed its session of eight months on April 22d.

The record for punctuality has been very good. James Watterson, Grace Forrey, Lily King, Charley Buck, Grace Watterson and Eddie McCaffrey have not been late once.

I am glad to announce that Benton is soon to have a School Flag. J. A. Creaser was the first to evince an interest in the matter.

Through the Winter there was so much sickness, it did not seem a favorable time to bring the matter before the people.

Three weeks ago, we decided to fall into line with thousands of schools in our land, and send to the Youth's Companion for a flag.

The Certificates came promptly, and in four hours after they were given to the children, every one was sold and the money deposited with the treasurer. The children were very enthusiastic and deserve much praise for their promptness. Several worked, and earned money that they might have a personal interest in the flag, by buying one or more certificates. We trust the securing of the pole, and its erection will be secured with the same energy.

M. G. M.

GOVERNMENT FOOD TESTS.

The Royal Baking Powder Declared Superior to All Others.

The fact as to which is the best baking powder in all respects, would seem to be established beyond question by the official tests.

Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market and determine which was the best and most economical, after an extended investigation reported in favor of the Royal, and it was adopted for government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examinations of baking powders, and affirms it as his deliberate judgment, arrived at after thorough research and a careful examination of the principal brands of the market, that the Royal is superior to every other.—Prof. Mott, in his report, says:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the U. S Government.

"I will go still further and state that, because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D."
Late U. S. Government Chemist

We call the following items from the Candelaria Chloride Belt:

Orlando E. Jones will start a Democratic paper at Carson.

The citizen's Committee at Candelaria ordered W. B. Bolster, accused of selling liquor to the Indians, to leave town.

A private letter received in Candelaria from Bodie says there are about 50 idle men in that camp and nearly as many more in Lundy. The Belt thinks the English companies will start up work again in May with a limited number of men, so then the Bodie idlers, many of whom probably came from Candelaria, can go back and go to work.

Borrowe and Fox, of the Drayton scandal, went through the farce of a duel in France a few days ago, neither of the reprobates being injured. It is a pity the scoundrels had not both been killed. And on the heels of their bloodless duel William Astor, the father of Mrs. Drayton, dies suddenly in Paris on Monday of heart disease, undoubtedly aggravated by the family trouble.

SENSIBLE TALK.

From the Reno Gazette (Rep.)

Let any intelligent Republican study out the problem [formation of a silver party in Nevada] for himself and he cannot fail to become convinced that the neutralization of the electoral votes of Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Colorado, all Republican States, if of any effect at all, could only inure to the benefit of the Democratic candidate by assisting to throw the presidential election into the House, with the consequent result of a free-trade, anti-silver administration for the next four years. Cleveland's nomination at Chicago is almost as sure as if he already had the nomination.—Does any one Nevada Republican prefer Cleveland, with his free-trade and anti-silver views, to our present chief executive whose administration has been broad-minded and patriotic except in the matter of the free-coinage of silver but who has always stood ready to sign a bill for the coinage of the American product and putting a tariff on the foreign production?—Can anyone show advantage to the silver interest or to any other interest touching our commonwealth by such a change?—Does any Democrat or Republican believe for one moment that a third party candidate can receive a majority of the votes in the electoral college? Does any Republican question the correctness of the Gazette's figures or deny that the contingencies it mentions are likely to occur? Our columns are open to such denial, and we will cheerfully make the necessary corrections when convinced of our error.

The only argument of third party Democrats, in their own councils, or with obstinate members of their own political faith, is that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain by throwing the electoral votes of the above named silver States to an outside candidate? Will the Republicans of those States fall into the trap so cunningly devised by their free-trade opponents?—With a proper understanding of the political situation those who have, by an honest impulse, been led into the movement will, we think, upon sober second thought, take the back track and not allow themselves to be hoodwinked and led blindly into the enemy's camp to be cut up and quartered as a sacrifice to Cleveland.

WHY TIMES ARE DULL.

General R. M. Clarke, of Carson, the well-known lawyer, in a long communication to the Reno Gazette shows very conclusively why times are dull in Nevada.—He says:

"The business of mining has degenerated into a gamble in stocks and lying, cheating and swindling are the roads to fortune. The management reside in San Francisco and have no interest in the State. They control but do not own the mines. To 'bear' the stock they assess it, conceal valuable ores, run drifts into porphyry and flood the mine. To 'bull' the stock they make fictitious sales, exaggerate the quality and richness of the ore, 'gut' the mine and borrow to pay dividends. These unlawful and criminal practices have borne their fruit. Mines that should have lasted a century have been exhausted in a decade; profits that should have been distributed among innumerable stockholders have been concentrated in the hands of a few unscrupulous men; paralysis has fallen upon our industry; capital has fled; values have depreciated, prosperity disappeared."

A CHALLENGE. A BOOK FREE.

We never saw as sweeping a claim as the Publishers of "King's Handbook of the United States" make for that book. They say:

"Find any other well-made book, having HALF "the type, ONE-FIFTH the illustrations, and ANY "maps of equal excellence, at the same price, and "we will give you a copy free. There is no trick in "these words—we mean them in the spirit in which "you read them."

America's most complete printing concern is the Art-Printing Works of The Matthews-Northup Co., of Buffalo, the Publishers of this book; and as they are rated at a quarter of a million, they are able to back up their challenge. The work contains thousands of Pictures, page of double-page Maps of every State and Territory, nearly a thousand large octavo pages, and sells for only $3 00. Many hundreds of prominent educators and statesmen assisted in editing or revising it, and every word, cut and map are new and expressly for this book. It is first in the field with figures from the new census, and is the only book which tells us of the greatness and glory of "Our Country" as it is to-day, at the threshold of the World's Fair. We understand that it is selling wonderfully where introduced; most people are willing to buy when they get a great deal for little money, and this "Challenge" should make short work of it—a fellow would either buy it or make up his mind to scrape along without it mighty quick. Its circulars are certainly the finest we ever saw, and from them we infer that

J. STEWART & Co.
of 723 Market St.,
San Francisco Cal.,

are the general agents for this field. We advise our local canvassers to look this up, for if the book is what is claimed, it will "put money in thy purse," as Iago remarked.

A clock 25 feet square and 40 feet high will be one of the Australian exhibits at the World's Fair.

The city of Providence, in which G. Cleveland made his only speech, showed the largest Republican gains.

A McKinley Democrat.

Recently Governor McKinley of Ohio received by express a big pocket knife, the first made by the Cattaraugus Cutlery Company, whose factory at Little Falls, N. Y., was opened as a result of the increased protection to the cutlery industry afforded by the McKinley law. With the knife came the following letter:

I voted the Democratic ticket for nearly thirty years, but a drive through New England in the year 1890, past idle cutlery factories in Bridgeport, Naugatuck, Union City and Torrington, together with the nearly paralyzed industries of Lakeville, Northfield, Thomaston and Shelburne Falls, convinced me of the error of my ways.

I found old friends, who were good mechanics in our line, driven by the cheap Dutch knives, which were on sale in every city and hamlet through which I passed, out of profitable employment, and seeking work as common laborers, ditch diggers and coal heavers. Grass grew around many of the doors of factories.

Passing through the towns, I heard Bill McKinley and the McKinley bill talked of on every side. I was first convicted, then converted, and, like Saul of Tarsus, the scales fell from my eyes and I saw the parties contending over American industries in their true light.

Thanks to your efforts the McKinley law was enacted, and hard times in our line of industry are past. Trade is good, wages are good, our little town has nearly doubled its population in the last two years, and we believe it will double again in two years more.

Hoping in the near future to address you at the Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., instead of Columbus, Ohio, we remain, yours sincerely,

J. B. F. CHAMPLIN,
For Cattaraugus Cutlery Company.

The Supreme Court opens at Sacramento on Monday next.

LEGAL.

To the HON. W. H. VIRDEN, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California.

B. T. BROWN, ex-Public Administrator of said County, in compliance with the following Order, respectfully make the accompanying Report:

ORDER.

* * * * * *

EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

NAMES OF DECEDENTS.

Martin King—Date of Issurance of Letters, Nov. 19th, 1885.
D. W. Wording—July 19, 1886.
Ole Anderson—Dec. 21, 1886.
Edward Gahan—Jan. 24, 1887.
George N. Whitman—June 7, 1887.
John H. McFarlen—Nov. 3, 1887.
John W. Powell—Nov. 3, 1887.
Harlen P. Noyes—Feb. 13, 1888.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

Martin King	$1,595 42
D. W. Wording	200 00
Ole Anderson	178 00
Edward Gahan	1,080 00
George N. Whitman	not appraised
John H. McFarlen	50 00
John W. Powell	100 00
Harlen P. Noyes	1,014 50

MONEY WHICH HAS COME INTO ADMINISTRATOR'S HANDS.

Martin King	$1,595 42
D. W. Wording	175 00
Ole Anderson	208 50
Edward Gahan	942 32
George N. Whitman	142 25
John H. McFarlen	75 00
John W. Powell	75 00
Harlen P. Noyes	833 50

FUNERAL EXPENSES AND EXPENSES OF LAST ILLNESS PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Ole Anderson	$ 12 75
Edward Gahan	189 14
Harlen P. Noyes	179 25

DEBTS AND FAMILY ALLOWANCE PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Ole Anderson	$ 62 50
Edward Gahan	438 28
George N. Whitman	30 75
Harlen P. Noyes	353 46

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Martin King	$158 17
D. W. Wording	126 75
Ole Anderson	133 28
Edward Gahan	364 29
George N. Whitman	111 50
John H. McFarlen	75 00
John W. Powell	75 00
Harlen P. Noyes	301 99

LODGED IN COUNTY TREASURY BY ADMINISTRATOR.

D. W. Wording	27 10

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

None.

PROPERTY, EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

None.

DISTRIBUTED TO NEXT OF KIN, ETC.

Martin King—Balance $1,407 25 paid to Wm. F. Stafford, Attorney for mother of decedent. Final discharge September 17th, 1891.

D. W. Wording—One hundred dollars of the amount received is in a note, secured, on which there is a credit of $34.

Ole Anderson—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

Edward Gahan—Final discharge March 31st, 1888.

George N. Whitman—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

John H. McFarlen—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

John W. Powell—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

Harlen P. Noyes—Final Account approved September 28th, 1891, and Order Distributing Estate made on same day, and the amounts ordered paid, have been paid by me.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO, } ss

B. T. Brown, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the ex-Public Administrator of said County: that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct return of all Estates of Decedents which came into his hands as Public Administrator of said County during his Term of office.

B. T. BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.
By A. P. SAYER, Deputy.

Indorsed:
In Superior Court; Mono County; California.
Report of ex-Public Administrator.
Filed March 17, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.

mh26-6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts
Yankee Notions,
Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges.
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.



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IS ONLY ONE A WEEK.

THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
IS THE
FOURTH JOURNAL
OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE
SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,
IN CIRCULATION.

IN HIGH LATITUDES.

The Ice-Troughs in Northern Siberia and Kamschatka.

In consequence of the extreme contrast between the summer and winter temperatures in northern Asia the conditions for glacier construction are very unfavorable, says a writer in a Vienna publication. On one hand the extreme winter cold is unfavorable to a copious snowfall; on the other hand, what snow does fall is dissipated by the extreme heat of summer. To this we must add an excessive radiation due to the extremely clear atmosphere. As a matter of fact there are no glaciers in northern Siberia. On the other hand, the mountain country displays very characteristic phenomena, which A. Hein has described as the exact opposite of the glacier—a negative glaciation. These are the celebrated ice-basins or "Tarrins"; ice masses due to the extremely low surface temperature in Siberia.

For the study of ice-troughs in Siberia we are indebted to K. von Ditmar, who traversed the peninsula in the years 1851-3. He thoroughly familiarized himself with the existing conditions, and, after the published views of other travelers, he concluded that the following circumstances constitute the necessary conditions for the origination of the ice moulden or basins: Ice basins are formed only in those sections of the valleys which are either originally concave or at least quite horizontal. Above this depression or flat surface there must be a spring discharging an abundant supply of water, at a temperature so high that it will not freeze in winter. Given these conditions, a cold summer with an abundant snowfall will contribute materially to the discharge of water.

As a contribution to the explanation of the origin of the ice basin we quote the following from A. Hein: "The soil of northern Siberia is frozen to a very considerable depth; its mean temperature is far below zero. The ice cements sand and debris to permanent solid sandstone and conglomerate. The summer sun thaws the surface layers only; the icy substratum is impenetrable—water penetrating to them is rapidly frozen. Even when the temperature is above zero the water from the springs freezes on reaching the substrata where springs discharge their water; the influence of the extreme cold of the substrata, up to a certain point, tends rather to the congelation of the water than to the melting of the ice. In this manner depressions and level valleys overflowed by springs become covered by thick layers of ice, which by their formation and appearance remind one of the siliceous deposits from the geysers of North America, New Zealand, etc. Snowdrifts may further strengthen these ice basins; the large dense masses of blue ice are in many cases no more dissolved, and the discharges from even the larger springs are in summer partly and in winter completely converted into ice under the influence of the extreme cold in the soil and subsoil."

WHISKERS OF OUR NATION.

Cleveland Only President with Mustache, Without Beard or Whiskers.

Whiskers have never been dreamed of as a factor in the history of a nation, says the Philadelphia Record. And yet the administration of President Lincoln marked an epoch in the history of this country which, while in itself of no great national moment, is none less interesting from an historical point of view.

The administration of "Old Abe" not only witnessed the emancipation of a race, but apparently instituted an unwritten law compelling all presidents of the United States to cultivate a hirsute growth in marked contrast with the smoothly shaven faces of their predecessors. It is an interesting fact that President Van Buren was the only president previous to Lincoln who wore hair on his face, and Andrew Johnson was the only president after Lincoln who had a smooth face. These are the only exceptions to an otherwise general rule.

Since the rebellion beards have predominated. They adorned the faces of President Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison. The element of whiskers, pure and simple, was represented by President Arthur, while Grover Cleveland enjoys the distinction of being the only president who wore a mustache without beard or whiskers.

Upon taking a summary the following ratio appears: Fifteen presidents wore smooth faces, four wore beard and mustache, two wore side whiskers, one wore beard and side growth, and one wore mustache alone.

Russian Law.

A case before a justice of the peace in St. Petersburg showed the rigidity of the Russian law. An ice-cream vender named Tayganoff was caught peddling his ware in a wagon, while it is the custom of such venders to carry about their loads on their heads. The city councillor accused poor Tayganoff of acting contrary to the city ordinance. The judge, however, took a different view of the matter. "Since the vender, Tayganoff, was licensed to sell ice cream, and since his license paper does not prescribe in what manner he should carry about his ware, I cannot impose a punishment on him for carrying about his heavy barrel in a wagon. The defendant is discharged," said the judge. Hereupon the city councillor declared that many ice-cream venders had applied for permission to cart their barrels instead of carrying them on their heads, but the authorities could not grant them that permission because the question had never come before the senate to decide upon. Tayganoff was warned not to peddle his ice cream in a wagon again.

Night Hours.

Until recently it was supposed that the small star near the north pole known as No. 1830 Groombridge, which travels at the rate of 225 miles a second, had the greatest velocity of any in the heavens; but it is now known that Mu in Cassiopeia has a velocity of 208 miles a second, and, if the observations of Dr. Elkin are accepted, Arcturus is traveling at a speed of 278 miles a second.

NO TRICK AT ALL.

Any American Could Beat the Fakir at His Own Game.

In a new book on conjuring the following explanation is given of the famous Indian basket trick:

"The basket used is a common rough wicker affair, so closely woven, however, that it cannot be seen through. It is almost spherical in shape and has a narrow mouth, just large enough to allow the entrance of the juvenile who is apparently spirited away. The little boy or girl, as the case may be, is produced by the performer, and promptly blindfolded, ostensibly with the view of shutting out from his or her view the awful doom which is imminent, but in reality it is more to blind the eye of the spectator than those of the subject. The child thus prepared is placed in the basket, where it coils itself, head and heels together, around the inner periphery of the basket. In this position it is invisible to anyone looking in through the narrow opening which forms the mouth of the receptacle. Then the play begins. The sword is thrust through the basket again and again, the performer usually concluding his operation by jumping into the basket and trampling, supposedly, on its occupant. Knowing the position assumed by the child, however, one sees that it is not possible to do any damage by that means.

"This crime having been committed, the basket is turned up and shown to be empty—so far as one can see. At this juncture the performer leaves no time for anyone to suggest an examination. Another little child, often twin brother or sister of the subject, has been lying pendu round the corner, arrives on the scene and is passed off as the one operated upon. The donations are then collected as quickly as possible, the traps collected together and the performers vacate the scene of their exploits with all available expedition. Wonderful, is it not? And the blood! Well, well, I think you or I, reader, could manage that. Our raconteurs don't usually travel with a microscope."

AN INFREQUENT OCCURRENCE.

A Private of the Regular Army Placed on the Retired List.

The retirement of privates from the regular army is of most infrequent occurrence, says the Washington Post, from the simple fact it is seldom they ever remain long enough in the service to reach the age of sixty-two years. Private Thomas Kelly of Battery K at the Washington barracks, however, has added another honorable name to the list and well-earned his retirement, which has already been announced. He is still at the battery and will probably spend several months in the city enjoying his freedom from soldierly cares. Mr. Kelly is sixty-two years old, but he does not look a minute older than a well-preserved man of forty-five. A robust son of Erin, he came to America to find the people aflame with all the mad passions of war. He landed at Boston harbor, and in 1862 enlisted in Company H of the Thirty-ninth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. Being hurried to the front his regiment was assigned to the Fifth corps, under Gen. Warren. The first battle that Kelly was in was that at South Mountain and the second was at Laurel Hill, Va., where he was severely wounded. Having been left on the field he was taken prisoner, and that ended his appearance on the field so far as open hostilities were concerned. When he got out of prison the war was over, but he had a tough time of it until peace was declared. The comfortless walls of Libby, Belle Island and Saulsbury were made familiar to him, and time and again he thought of how much more convenient it would have been if he had only postponed his trip to America. He received an honorable discharge and returned to Boston, but he had grown used to being a soldier, and in less than a year thereafter he enlisted in the regular army, and has served continuously since. He has seen hard service in fighting the Nez Perces and Cheyenne Indians. For the last six months he has been a member of the battery.

BY RELAYS OF PONIES.

How the Mail Was Carried Across the Continent Some Years Ago.

People who receive letters from the Pacific coast in six or seven days admire the speed with which the mail travels across the continent, but forget that the present rate is not so much greater than that of the "pony express" as might be supposed.

The pony express was the first through route from the Missouri river to the Pacific in 1860 by a firm of government contractors, and the termini were San Francisco and St. Joseph.

The distance traversed by the pony express was about nineteen hundred miles, and relays of Indian ponies were provided at station houses every few miles. A courier rode from one station to another, taking a fresh horse at each and leaving his tired animal, and when himself was too tired to go further gave the mail to another rider and stopped to rest, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The distance was traversed by the ponies in about seven and one-half days, or at the uniform rate of about twelve miles an hour. It was the first through mail between the Missouri and San Francisco, and although the riders were often chased by the Indians, comparatively few fatalities occurred among the messengers.

Railroad in the Sahara.

One of the most important works of civilization now in progress is the building by the French of the Transsahara railroad. It starts from El Guetrah, on the northern slope of the Atlas mountains, and, striking straight to the south, aims to find a terminus in the neighborhood of Lake Tchad. The total length of the line when completed will be over two thousand miles. Already something like two hundred and fifty miles of track have been laid down, and trains are running regularly to the beautiful oasis of Biscara, where abundance of water and one hundred and fifty thousand palm trees furnish the means of subsistence for a considerable population.

LOCOMOTIVE PUFFS.

Usually Four Exhausts to Every Revolution of the Drive Wheel.

The number of "exhausts" emitted by an ordinary locomotive is four for every revolution of the driving wheel, and these can be easily counted when the engine is leaving a station with a good, heavy load, as it moves slowly and the "puffs" are distinct, and take place as the crank pin passes the right, upper, left and lower centers. As an example, I will take a Midland express engine and work out the number of "puffs" it emits in going a given distance, says a writer in the Enquirer. We will take the run from London (St. Pancras) to Leicester, 100 miles (99¼ miles is the correct distance, but for simplicity we will take the former figure). The diameter of the driving wheel is about 7 feet; this, multiplied by 3.1415, will give us the circumference, which comes to nearly 22 feet, which we will consider as correct. Now, if we divide 100 miles (the distance traversed) by 22 feet (the circumference of driving wheel), we shall get the number of revolutions of the main wheel in running this distance. There are 528,000 feet in 100 miles; this, divided by 22, gives 24,000 as the number of revolutions. Now, as there are 4 "puffs" to each revolution, 24,000x4 will give us the number of "puffs" in running 100 miles, which amounts to 96,000. The express trains are allowed a little over two hours to do this journey, but I have a record before me which gives the details of a fine run by the Scotch express from Leicester to London on April 28, which journey was accomplished in 1 hour and 46 minutes, or an average rate of nearly 57 miles. This was altogether an exceptional run. So, we will allow two hours for the journey, when we shall find that the number of "puffs" per hour is 48,000, or an average of 800 per minute. Edinburgh is 400 miles from King's Cross, so that an engine with the same size of driving wheel as just mentioned would give a grand total of 384,000 "puffs" in accomplishing that distance.

SILVER IN INDIA.

Vast Hoards of It Hidden Away in the Country.

The ancient oriental passion for hoarding appears from F. C. Harrison's elaborate article of the circulation of the rupee in the Economic Journal (Macmillan) to be gradually disappearing and is now believed to be mainly confined to the old wealthy families and princes. The original cause, fear of civil tumult, has passed away and the presence of an increasing market for investment, the sweet simplicity of the four per cents, or family misfortunes, sooner or later have the effect of emptying the family vault. Notable instances of the dissipation of large hoards have occurred in recent years.

The maharaja of Gwalior, a Mahratta chief, lent the government upward of thirty million rupees, of which all but three million were in native coin. The maharaja of Burdwan's accumulation (principally of sicca rupees) has disappeared in litigation and investment; and recently large hoards of Arcot rupees from Madras and Chilki rupees from Kashmir have passed into our mints. In Bengal several considerable hoards of sicca rupees have been found to exist in the houses of wealthy landholders on the occasion of their property passing into the control of the court of wards.

Mr. Harrison estimates the annual quasi-permanent disappearance of government rupees due to this cause as now less than five million and would put it even lower if there were not reason to believe that in southern India the priestly trustees of temples still accumulate the offerings of pilgrims.

HE KILLED RATS.

Perhaps for That Reason He Is the Sacred Bird of India.

When the morning came the men used to carry the traps out on the open maidaun, attended by three or four adjutants, who knew very well what treat was in store for them. With our binoculars we could see from the house the poor rats let loose and dash off at their best pace toward the stables; but a grim adjutant with his long strides and outstretched wings soon overtook the rat, tossed him in the air and swallowed him. Occasionally, says Longman's Magazine, a very smart rat would double under the leading adjutant's legs; but the rat had little chance to escape, for if it evaded one pursuer it only ran into the mouth of another.

The adjutant may be called a sacred bird; but as this epithet might be misunderstood as if it applied to Hindoo mythology, I must explain that he is consecrated to municipal duty, and is sanctified by the protection of municipal law. Anyone who kills an adjutant in Calcutta is punishable by a fine of a gold mohur, or thirty-two shillings. I never found this law in the statute books any more than I ever saw that fabulous coin, the gold mohur, in its original gold. But there is no English magistrate in Calcutta who would hesitate to impose a fine of a gold mohur on anyone convicted of killing an adjutant.

Immigration to Australia.

A short time ago a leading Scotch newspaper printed a letter from a correspondent who sought for information and advice in regard to migrating to Australia. The expectation was that the inquirer would get some advice from some Australian reader of the paper. He did. A man writing from Sidney offers the following advice to the eager immigrant: "1. Change your mind. 2. Take a course of lessons from an acrobat in lightning changes. We have no climate, only samples, and we show a great many in twenty hours. 3. Take a life belt. 4. Let your clothes be mud color. They will assume this hue very soon, anyhow. 5. Take a few hogsheads of carbolic acid. The people have never seen their way to knock a ten per cent. dividend out of a drainage scheme, hence they do without one, and ask you: 'What do you think of our tramways?' 6. Buy a return ticket."

FOREIGN NEWS BITS.

THERE are 10,000 car horses in London.

THERE are over 15,000 cabmen in London.

IRELAND'S inhabitants have decreased over twenty per cent. since 1841.

FIVE hundred and sixty-four stores and 3,679 dwellings are vacant in Toronto.

THE anarchists of France boast of about 40,000 and the socialists number about 1,000,000.

IT is stated that in 1890 the number of persons killed in India by snakes was 21,413, while the number of snakes slaughtered was 510,059.

MAIL matter is whirled between Paris and Berlin, seven hundred miles, in thirty-five minutes, at the rate of twenty miles a minute. It goes through pneumatic tubes.

THE growth of the Argentine Republic in the past thirty years has been remarkable. According to recent statistics the population of the republic is now 4,000,000, as against 1,350,000 in 1861.

BERLIN police authorities are trying to devise a method for the more thorough cleansing of beer glasses in restaurants. The city health physicians say that disease is spread by the glasses washed as they are at present.

NOTES FOR FAIR WOMEN.

MRS. MARGARET R. ELLIOT is the first and only instance among Wisconsin Congregationalists of a woman being taken into the ministry.

"E. WERNER" is only a pseudonym of the translator of numerous very popular German novels, the lady's real name being Elizabeth Bürstenbinder.

TRAVELING saleswomen are becoming numerous in the eastern states, and do a thriving trade. Some of the mercantile houses prefer them to the salesmen.

THEY have started in London a Ladies' Own Tea association. The blending, weighing, packing and selling of the tea are to be done entirely by women.

THE pioneer woman stenographer of England, Miss Mary Beauclerk, is said to be a belle as well, and to spell her beaux by the witchery of good workmanship.

THERE are only three places in the world where women possess all the privileges of voting which are accorded to men, viz., Iceland, Pitcairn Islands and the Isle of Man.

WHAT THE WITS SAY.

MR. HAMM—"How did the audience strike you out west this time, Fatter?" Mr. Fatter—"Same old way—with eggs."—N. Y. Press.

SHE—"So you studied at Heidelberg?" He (proudly)—"Yes; that is where I got the slash on my cheek." She—"Ugh! What horrid barbers they must have there."—Harvard Lampoon.

"O, ARTHUR, how happy I would be alone with you on a quiet island in the distant ocean!" "Have you any other wish, dearest Ella?" "Oh, yes; do get me a season ticket for the opera."—Texas Siftings.

ELDER SISTER—"I must drive round to Hose & Mantle's; I hear they have quite a new thing in gloves." Younger Sister (sweetly)—"Indeed! And when you get them on it will be quite an old thing in gloves, won't it, darling?"—Comic.

ROUGH ON OLD BELLOWS.—Old Bellows (tauntingly)—"So, my wife, lady, you really think beasts have souls?" Mrs. Bellows (with fire in her eye)—"I do; you need not console yourself that there is no hereafter for you, sir."—N. Y. Herald.

PERSONAL PARTICULARS.

J. I. CASE was essentially a self-made man. His fortune is estimated at $5,000,000.

MRS. A. T. STEWART paid $500 a pair for lace curtains, and the residence of Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, boasts curtains that cost $200 a yard.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have received $22,000 from contributors for the purpose of establishing an infirmary at Yale university.

MRS. JACKSON says in her memoirs of her husband, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, that whenever she visited the general in camp he "spent all of his leisure time in playing with their baby."

O. H. BENTLEY, who lives at Wichita, Kan., is one of those men never happy unless writing to some public man. During the last three years of Senator Plumb's life he wrote on an average of two letters a day to the senator.

FACTS FOR THE RAILROADER.

A LOCOMOTIVE'S strength equals nine hundred horses.

IN England locomotives have neither bells, headlights nor "cow-catchers."

THE longest railway bridge span in America is that at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which is 548 feet.

STEEL smokestacks are being placed upon the locomotives of the elevated railroads in New York city, thus reducing the weight from eight hundred to about one hundred pounds.

THE number of passengers carried on Egyptian railways in the year 1890 was 4,690,286, as against 4,372,453 in 1889, being an increase of 317,833. The number of miles of line open in 1890 was 960, as compared with 945 in 1889.

OF A LITERARY NATURE.

THE proportion of Anglo-Saxon words in the English Bible is ninety-seven per cent. of the whole.

THE first Russian newspaper was published in 1703. Peter the Great took a personal part in its editorial composition and in correcting proofs.

PROF. KUENEN, of Leyden, Holland, died recently at the age of sixty-three. He was one of the most eminent of the destructive school of Biblical critics.

THE story was told at the Whittier celebration that when the poet asked a farmer to whom he had lent a volume of Plato how he liked it, "First rate," said the farmer, "I see he's got some of my ideas."

CHRONICLE-UNION,

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